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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

VOLUME 9

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### EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

## TOMORROW . . .

**IS THERE NEED** for research in extension methods? Minnie Price, home demonstration leader in Ohio, whose interest in the study of educational methods has long been known, has promised to set down some of her ideas on the subject, especially as they apply to program planning.

**HEALTH TAKES THE LEAD** in the plans of many West Virginia home demonstration clubs which have accomplished much in working out community health programs. Miss Gertrude Humphreys, State home demonstration leader, will report on the progress made and how it was done.

**DISCUSSION PLUS PROGRAM PLANNING** seems to be an unbeatable combination. Large numbers of rural Virginians have entered into the spirit of the thing with zest and enthusiasm. B. L. Hummel, community organization specialist, under whose supervision the movement has been gathering momentum, will tell of the plans and accomplishments.

**THE OTHER HALF** of the farm problem will be of increasing importance as the National farm program gets under way. Louis Bean, economic adviser to the A. A. A. who has long been a student of agricultural-industrial relationships, will discuss the economic laws which control the consumption of farm products.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE JOB** often clarifies thinking in regard to objectives and the methods by which these goals can be reached. Ellen LeNoir, State home demonstration agent in Louisiana, has consented to analyze her job as she sees it in her own State.

### On the Calendar

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 2-5.

National Parent-Teacher Association Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 15-20.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 16-22.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Asilomar, Calif., June 27-30.

American Home Economics Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28-July 1.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Norris, Tenn., July 11-15.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 1939.



*Needed----*

## Facts, Insight, and Enthusiasm

**F**ACTS, insight, and enthusiasm are three things that any individual or any institution must have to be effective. These three things will carry farmers, extension workers, and the program under the new Farm Act a long way forward in accomplishing many of the things long striven for. These will give the driving power, the direction, and the design, without which the coordinated organization set up under the new act would be just so much cold machinery.

HENRY A. WALLACE  
Secretary of Agriculture

**I** HAVE sometimes pictured the action programs in agriculture as bridges to span certain difficulties. Farm Security, A. A. A., Soil Conservation, all have chasms that they are trying to bridge. Now we are gradually swinging toward a new approach, in which all these agencies are used in a coordinated and synthesized effort toward the common goal. We are swinging that way, I think, because we are gaining insight. Insight shows us the problems of security of the homes of people, security of the income of people, security of the soil of the people, as parts of a problem-as-a-whole.

**E**XTENSION workers can help to build all three—facts, insight, and enthusiasm—among the farm people with whom they work. They have been doing so for years. A thing to remember is that facts, insight, and enthusiasm can be given to others only from the store within ourselves, so that those whom we have elected to leadership can constantly replenish themselves.

**T**HE greater and more effective the thing to be done, the greater the enthusiasm it commands. Surely the ideal of making country life as desirable and as secure as fair income and protected soil resources can make it, is big enough to challenge the high enthusiasm that farmers and extension workers are capable of. The agricultural program is and must be more than administrative procedure. It must be a genuine movement of people, to which people will devote their best minds and energies because they are enthusiastic for the end that is sought.

**T**O DEVELOP insight among the complexities and apparent contradictions of modern activities requires that the goal be kept firmly in mind. Extension can be most helpful in this new approach if the agents can keep a clear insight into real values which contribute to the general welfare. Home demonstration agents have perhaps been a little ahead of the rest of the Extension Service in that they have seen beauty and culture as the final end of their work. 4-H clubs offer an extraordinary opportunity in this respect, and I hope that in the future these young people can be given a little more of the ultimate values in life and can be taught to think more in terms of the general welfare.

**I**NCREASED research activity brings to light more of the facts upon which we hope to build. For a long time extension workers have been bringing to farm people the new and helpful

*(Continued on page 62)*



# Changing Trends in Agricultural Research

JAMES T. JARDINE

Chief, Office of Experiment Stations

**T**RENDS in research are not so clearly marked or so seasonal as fashion, but through the years we can trace changes in the thinking and acting of the people which influence the general direction of research. In the agricultural experiment stations and in the United States Department of Agriculture, as the work is financed by appropriations from public funds, any change in the objectives or in the scope of research sufficient to be designated as a trend must be determined largely by the thinking of the people and their leaders who have focused their attention on one problem long enough to get something done about it. During the past few years the thinking of the people, especially the rural people and their leaders, has reached the stage of action resulting in changes which might be called trends in agricultural research.

## *Land Use*

One of the most marked changes in thinking which has been brought to the point of action is in regard to the necessity for conservation and the wise use of land resources. This has led to greater need for emphasis on research in agricultural economics in bringing together and synthesizing facts from all subject-matter fields and from all sources as a foundation for adjustment of our agricultural program. This has called for the combined assistance of all subject-matter specialists. It has called for the cooperation of scientists working in different States and regions. Increased study has been necessary on farm management and land economics to aid in making adjustments, suitable to individual farms, in regard to the type of agriculture, transportation facilities, the marketing situation, and, perhaps, tradition. More time and attention have been given to soil surveys and soil studies because the information in this field has much to do with the long-time soundness of changes in land use; to pasture and forage-crop research because more facts were needed to provide flexibility in the

Pressing problems have given renewed impetus to research. The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 authorized an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be increased \$1,000,000 each year until a total of \$5,000,000 has been reached. This is divided on a basis of 40 percent to the Federal Department and 60 percent to the States. In the third year of this expansion, Dr. Jardine, who not only is Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations but Director of Research for the Federal Department, surveys some of the trends in research.

change from intensive to less intensive agriculture; to plant improvement in order to give more flexibility in adjustment; to wildlife investigations, to conserve and develop a natural resource; to new uses for plant products as another aid in adjustment; to erosion investigations, in order to conserve the soil; and to investigations in farm forestry to aid in farm and community economy and in conserving soil.

## *Meeting Consumer Demand*

In addition to these changes in the general scope of current research, there is a noticeable shift in emphasis within certain fields. The field plats of a few years ago for testing comparative values of crops and methods are more and more being supplemented by greenhouse, laboratory, and other plats for more intensive research on quality of product in order to meet a more exacting consumer demand; improvement through breeding and processing to meet requirements of new methods of marketing, as cold pack, barreling strawberries, and canning; improvement through breeding to adapt old crops to possible new uses; development of crops resistant to disease and insect attack; and development of crops and methods which will give increased opportunity in adjustment of our agriculture locally and nationally. Although usually charged to production and not always in good standing because of present surpluses, much of this intensive research is undertaken as an aid to marketing in meeting consumer preference, and for economy by reducing spoilage which is a loss to producer, transportation agency, or consumer, or to all. As long as 75 percent of our people are consumers who do not produce but who are struggling to get enough products of good quality for food and raw material, we cannot well ignore efficiency and economy

in producing and getting this supply to the consumer. A similar trend toward emphasis on quality, new uses, and economy is evident in other fields.

## *More Fundamental*

In contrast to the broadening of the subject matter field there is a definite trend in our research attack on agricultural problems toward more fundamental studies. This is to be expected as our sciences develop and as new facts, new technique, and new equipment are available.

In earlier days, and in fact not many years ago, the comparative feeding tests bulked large in the big field of animal husbandry. We still must have such tests, but back of them now there is coming to be a fine body of real research in nutrition, including vitamins and minerals; in input in relation to output; and in physiology and pathology. In agronomy and in horticulture the definite trend is toward more intensive scientific work to determine and evaluate more of the factors involved in the economical production of quality products. This applies to research in most if not all fields. It is not a "fad" but a systematic, planned productive trend.

## *Specialization Essential*

Specialization in research is no less appreciated than it was 10 years ago. In fact, specialization is becoming more essential in solving specific problems. But we are now confronted with situations which demand bodies of information to deal with important agricultural questions. To meet these situations it has been necessary to change our methods of organization. There is a tendency to get away from the isolated piece of work and

*(Continued on page 63)*



# The Rural Traveling Library

Sponsored by the County Council  
Is a Home Demonstration Help

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS  
Home Demonstration Agent  
Cherokee County, South Carolina

THE attack of our public-school system upon illiteracy has achieved a gratifying increase in national literacy. In our rural districts, however, this educational work must be carried on beyond the school age if really lasting results are to be achieved. Why, for instance, should so much money be spent teaching children to read if scarcity of books in isolated rural communities is to deprive them of an opportunity of exercising the art they have learned during school years at such a cost to the taxpayer? At least, so thought the Council of Farm Women of Cherokee County, S. C., in the spring of 1937. And so, recognizing that the time to do a thing is when you think about it, they immediately set themselves to cooperate with the county board of education, the county board of commissioners, the W. P. A., and many private persons in establishing a traveling library for their county. The net result is that now, in the beginning of 1938, we can look back upon 9 months' work in Cherokee County, S. C., of a traveling library which has accumulated 2,600 books that have been circulated among approximately 45,000 white and Negro readers since the start of this project in April 1937.

The traveling library, or "bookmobile," made its first trip into our county

April 5, 1937. Soon 64 stops on a regular 2-week schedule were established for the distribution of books to all of our 35 rural communities. The smaller communities are book-serviced from one stopping point, whereas the larger communities get their books at two or more book stations where the "bookmobile" stops on its rounds. Month by month, there has been a steadily increasing demand for books. In April 1937, when the project started, 1,250 books were distributed, and this circulation had increased to 6,200 books for the month of December 1937.

## Books Classified

The "bookmobile" carries approximately 500 books each trip, and its supervision is under the W. P. A. county library supervisor and her staff of assistants. Books are classified under travel, fiction, mystery, historical novels, biography, music and art, home life, and community life. Included in the year-book of each home demonstration club is a list of five or more available books of each classification. The books allotted to any one club are set out on the "home demonstration club shelf" with a list of books attached. This club shelf for each club is an idea of the library supervisor

which works splendidly. It carries conviction to each community that someone is especially thinking of them. Also, it guides readers in their reading and, in general, speeds up the service and keeps the "bookmobile" from delaying too long at any one stop.

Each of our club members has been asked to read eight books during the year and to broaden the educational effect by reading one book from each class listed. At the monthly club meetings a review of books read is held, and discussion is engaged in by members. Listening to these discussions, it is very gratifying to note that the club members enjoy reading really good books. So far, they have shown a rather wide catholicity of taste in their reading, but their first choice seems to be books on home and community life. This love for good books is one that we wish to inculcate in the children. Thinking that children of school age would be the age group most likely to take advantage of the traveling library service, we were naturally very anxious to implant in the mind of childhood a desire for good literature, in the hope that this desire would more insistently demand satisfaction with the passing years. So, home-reading projects for our club members are planned in the belief that other members of the family will become interested in reading and discussing the books. Thus we feel that the traveling library has been a wonderful help to the agent in carrying through home demonstration club work.

## Books Discussed

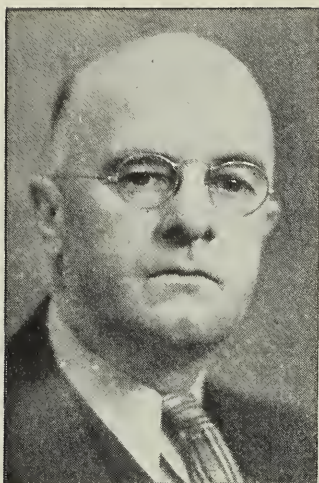
Thus, at the fall meeting of the Council of Farm Women of South Carolina, held in September 1937, we had a splendid group discussion led by Miss Landrum, State home demonstration agent, on "Books for You and Me." The zest with which council members participated in this discussion demonstrated the wide

(Continued on page 64)



The interior of a book auto which travels the countryside in Ramsey County, Minn., carrying 1,000 books adapted to the needs of the farm people it serves.





*Do You Know . . .*

## A. H. DeLong

**The first county agent in Otoe County, Nebr., where he has worked for the past 20 years, making a record as a community builder, developing agricultural leadership, and keeping farm organizations working together.**

**G**ETTING along with people has been an outstanding hobby of County Agent DeLong ever since he started his work in Otoe County, Nebr., in February 1918. Whenever there was a group of people, regardless of organization, ready to help with the agricultural program, Mr. DeLong sought them out and worked with them harmoniously. The farmers were quick to recognize this fact, and, only recently, as a testimonial of his extension work carried on through the farm bureau, a formal resolution of appreciation was passed by the farmers' union, the same organization that brought him to their county to serve as their first county agent.

Soil conservation is nothing new to the progressive farmers of this county. Back in 1921, work on controlling erosion was started by the Otoe County Farm Bureau with Mr. DeLong as a guiding hand. Much work has been done each succeeding year in getting farmers to adopt conserving practices, and many of the results stand today as a memorial to their pioneer efforts in soil conservation.

One farmer tells today about his early conservation activities, when, together with County Agent DeLong and members of the extension staff of the State college, he conquered a gully which was cutting up an alfalfa field. One of the first drop inlet dams in southeastern Nebraska was constructed on another farm in Otoe County. Brush dams on another farm are still doing their bit to protect the land from erosion.

Otoe County farmers have always been interested in the improvement of livestock. Today the county is a TB accredited area, largely through the early work of Mr. DeLong with local stockmen. The Purebred Livestock Breeders' Asso-

ciation, which has served as a medium of exchange, gave further impetus to the production of purebred livestock.

Many farmers in the county have become interested in the growing of improved seed and crops through the farm bureau office. Farmers have also come to realize the danger of letting bindweed infest their land. Last year Mr. DeLong checked on the number of bindweed seed in a bushel of grain threshed from a heavily infested field. The results showed 21,000 bindweed seed in the bushel.

When asked what type of work he enjoyed most, Mr. DeLong replied: "Probably that with the boys and girls in 4-H club work." The 4-H club records substantiate this statement, for the membership alone has grown from 150 boys and girls to an annual enrollment of approximately 650 members. Mr. DeLong and the home demonstration agent have carried on the 4-H club program in the county.

Mr. DeLong does not try to produce winners in club work. "When you go out to buy ribbons, you are out of the money," he believes. He encourages his youths to get baby beeves that are practical and that will make money for them. Although he helps his 4-H club members to pick out the animals, he encourages them to rely upon their own judgment. Probably more than 1,000 club calves have been fed out during the past decade—most of them at a profit. Many former 4-H'ers are now local leaders in their farming communities. One is a breeder of purebred Hampshire hogs. Many former 4-H club members have graduated from the college of agriculture at Lincoln.

Mr. DeLong has been prominent in the activities of the Otoe County fair which originally started with the 4-H fair at Syracuse in 1918 and has grown into an important county exposition. The very best cooperation exists between the fair officials and the county extension office.

This united effort brought about the recent completion of a large agricultural hall which, despite the drought of the preceding year, was filled to capacity at the grand opening with exhibits of 4-H and women's club work.

Mr. DeLong, who has four children, has been a member of the board of education in Syracuse for 12 years. Before coming to Otoe County, he taught agriculture and science in the high school of Watertown, S. Dak. He was reared on a farm and worked his way through high school and college. He financed himself by working in the Hartington, Nebr., post office while attending high school there, and acquired a B. S. degree at the University of Nebraska with the financial assistance of such odd jobs as washing dishes and waiting on table in restaurants and drilling holes for placing chairs in the cement floor of a college building.

## Frank E. Singleton Retires

Frank E. Singleton, Chief of the Division of Bureau Accounting Service, Office of Budget and Finance, United States Department of Agriculture, was recently retired on account of age. Mr. Singleton entered the service of the Department in July 1900 in connection with cooperative work in nutrition conducted with the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. In July 1914 he was appointed as chief accountant in the Office of Experiment Stations, and with the expansion of work his responsibilities gradually increased to include the accounting service for the Bureau of Home Economics, the Commodity Exchange Administration, the Extension Service, the Library, the Office of Experiment Stations, the Office of Information, and the Office of the Solicitor. He has been succeeded by Dwight L. Myers, who was appointed as an accountant in the Office of the Secretary in 1924.



## 4-H Club Boys of Pasco County, Fla.

### Introduce the Family Cow and with It

# More Abundant Family Living

J. A. McCLELLAN, Jr.

County Agent, Pasco County, Fla.

IN Pasco County, Fla., 46 low-income families now are enjoying the benefits of a good milk cow because of 4-H club work in the county. Two and a half years ago, when I came to the county, there were few dairy cows for family use, because of lack of interest, high cost of feeding, improper management, and the danger of tick fever. Farmers specialized in the production of citrus fruits and truck crops and did not believe they could grow enough cheap roughage to feed a cow. More dairy cows, however, seemed to be one of the important needs of the county from the standpoint of more abundant living, and I decided to do something about it through the 4-H club boys.

Eleven community 4-H clubs were organized the first year, and a county council composed of officers of each community club held regular meetings to give officers special instructions and to plan the work so that it would meet the needs of the different communities. Interest ran high; the judging team won fourth place in the State 4-H club livestock-judging contest; 10 boys attended the short course; and 36 boys went to Camp McQuarrie.

One of the popular projects was feed growing and preservation. Crops were chosen which were well adapted to local soils and which could be fed in the form of silage. It was soon apparent that the cost of an ensilage cutter was prohibitive, so, necessity being the mother of invention, we tried the preservation of silage crops as whole stalks without cutting. Results were satisfactory. At least one young demonstrator with a trench silo was located in every community in the county.

#### *Credit Association Makes Loans*

After these boys had produced sufficient silage to carry a cow through the winter, the Production Credit Association made loans which enabled the boys to purchase cooperatively 26 Jersey heifers to serve as family cows. The boys paid one-

fourth of the cost at the time of purchase and the balance in small monthly payments.

To encourage better care of the animals, 4-H club boys conducted two demonstrations as to the management of calves in their early life.

My plan of work for 1937 was again to use 4-H club members as a key in demonstrations to farmers. The newness of club work had worn off. Both the young people and their parents knew and approved 4-H clubs. The greatest problems were to avoid having too many small community clubs, so that we could work in a well-organized group, and to keep enthusiastic parents from enrolling boys who were too young to carry out satisfactory 4-H club work.

The secretary of each community club was advised by the county council not to enter the name of any boy or girl on the roll until his demonstration was actually started. One key man for each 10 members of a community club was appointed by the president of the club, and it became his duty to see that record books were kept up and to inform the secretary of the club of any problems that his group was meeting. In turn, it became the duty of the secretary to keep the county council and the county agent informed of the problems of his club so that they might be given special attention. The name of any community club that was to be organized, as well as the number of demonstrations and the number and names of the boys had to be submitted to the county council for approval before a club could be organized in the community. This resulted in several community clubs being a key group to other clubs rather than an organization. Adult community leaders were selected by each club and approved by the county council and the county agent. It was the duty of the adult leader to meet with and act as adviser to the community club.

#### *Community Clubs*

We now have 18 community clubs organized, with an enrollment of 311 boys and 98 girls, meeting twice a month. I plan to be present at one of these meet-

ings. The 4-H county council has built up a revolving fund of more than \$300 from which they have made loans for the purchase of pigs and baby calves. As a result, we have in the county at the present time more than 100 purebred pigs, and members of the 4-H clubs have been the means of obtaining 111 family cows. However, many of these boys have three or four calves, and one has nine.

The 4-H club county council has purchased a sound motion-picture machine which they use in all farm programs throughout the county.

As a rally-day program, the members of each community club prepared and presented a demonstration on various farm programs and the management of livestock, giving the results of actual club demonstrations that were carried out in the county before a large audience of farmers, other club members, and citizens. At the 4-H club fair in January, many of the 4-H club animals were exhibited. A community exhibit was also planned by each of the senior community clubs.

The 4-H club has been the chief factor in bringing about a better agricultural program in Pasco County. The members have helped in the pasture program by planting small plots of pasture grasses and using them as demonstration plots to create interest among farmers in establishing permanent pastures. They have led the farmers to see the need of more family cows, better feed programs, and better management of dairy cows. The family cows on the farms now are in much better condition than they have been in years. Animals exhibited in the January 4-H club fair were superior to those of 1 year ago, and the work is organized to go ahead.

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"TREES—OUR HERITAGE" is the theme for the 1938 4-H club programs in Kentucky. Nature hikes and a study of trees at the monthly club meetings will culminate in a herbarium exhibit on achievement day and the planting of a tree on the school grounds. Each club member will try to learn 12 trees, plant 1 tree, and make an article from wood or from wood products.



# Extension Activities Expand

## With Matanuska Valley Development



**LORIN T. OLDROYD**  
Director of Extension  
Alaska



(Upper) A good grade Guernsey  
on a new Alaskan farm.

(Lower) A Matanuska Valley  
farmstead.

**R**EAL progress is being made by most of the new farmers in the fertile Matanuska Valley, Uncle Sam's farm-colonization project in Alaska. The valley is the only large farming area in Alaska. Here the Federal Government has given 175 families an opportunity to own their farms, educate their children, enjoy the conveniences of a modern community with good roads, schools, churches, parks, and with the prospect of electricity in the near future. It seems that it may be only a short time until these colonists will be able not only to make a living from the soil, but will be in a position to carry out their contract with the "Corporation," as the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation is familiarly called by everyone in the valley.

Timberland is being cut and cleared away with heavy machinery owned by the Government. In the near future each farmer will have about half of his tract cleared and ready for planting.

The colonists are working cooperatively with the Alaska Extension Service, learning ways to improve their farming and homemaking. Recent visits to the homes of colonists revealed home-canned fish from the sea, wild game from primeval forests, dairy products from Guernsey cattle, fowl and eggs from the farmyard, and crisp vegetables from virgin soil. There is almost enough hay in the valley to feed farm livestock this winter. It will be necessary to ship in very little hay or grain in the future. Hogs, sheep, and dairy cattle are all in excellent condition. Some 12,000 White Leghorn pullets have just come into production. Soon people

in interior Alaska should be able to purchase the highest quality of fresh ranch eggs at a reasonable price.

Most of the potatoes produced in the Matanuska Valley are of fine quality and will successfully compete in the market with the U. S. No. 1 grade shipped in from the States. There is a ready market for Alaska potatoes, ranging in price from \$3 to \$4 per 100 pounds. People at Anchorage and other towns are demanding "Matanuska Maid" products, so that up to the present time it has been impossible to expand the market to the northern territory of the railroad. However, some fresh meat from the Matanuska Valley is selling on the Fairbanks market at a premium over outside meat.

Marketing is becoming an important question to producers in Alaska. The Matanuska colonists own and control their own cooperative marketing association, and orders are coming in from all parts of the Territory.

The colonists have manifested great interest in the classes in agriculture conducted by the district agricultural agent, in addition to regular meetings. The subjects stressed were feeding and care of livestock, poultry, and the construction of feeding racks and hoppers. Better feeding methods for livestock are being adopted by the colonists, and most of the farmers will build hayracks and thus eliminate waste. The production of clean milk has been stressed in all meetings. The agent visited every farm in the valley and made a check on the dairy practices. Tours were made through the creamery, incubator, and brooder house, and a study

was made of the laying flocks in the Alaska rural rehabilitation hen houses.

To date, 10 homemakers' clubs have been organized in the Matanuska Valley by the district home demonstration agent. The main activity for the clubs for 1937 was clothing the family, with emphasis upon the construction of guide patterns especially for use in making house dresses. Six homemakers' clubs entered booths at the Matanuska Valley Fair in September, and all were awarded prizes. At the first Matanuska Valley Homemakers' Achievement Day, 40 women exhibited house dresses made from individual guide patterns in their house-dress style show. The first homemakers' camp was held in August.

A 10-day farm-and-home review was conducted by the colonists in the Matanuska Valley. All members of the extension and experiment station staffs took part in this first review which was attended by more than 125 farmers and homemakers. The school opened with an afternoon meat-cutting demonstration, followed by evening classes on the successive days, during which men and women met for half-hour joint sessions before going to separate classes of instruction on livestock and poultry feeding, livestock disease control, crop planting, and harvesting, as well as classes in home-economics problems. Many people attending the review requested that the meetings be continued.

No longer is there a feeling of uncertainty among these home builders who have faith in the farming in the Matanuska Valley and have demonstrated that a living can be made from the soil.

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**"TEACHING** Conservation of Wildlife Through 4-H Clubs", Miscellaneous Publication No. 291, 34 pages, by Ruth Lohmann, is now for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 10 cents.

Miss Lohmann, home demonstration agent in Monmouth County, N. J., wrote this pamphlet during her national 4-H club fellowship year with the United States Department of Agriculture. In this publication, Miss Lohmann defines the term "conservation", sets forth the present status of American wildlife, the need for wildlife conservation, and the opportunities for teaching wildlife conservation through 4-H clubs.



# Summer-School Plans

## Professional-Improvement Courses for Extension Workers Offered in 11 States

**A**RE YOU planning to go to summer school? Special courses designed to meet the current professional-improvement needs of all extension workers are scheduled at some 11 State agricultural colleges during the summer of 1938, according to preliminary announcements. The courses of 3 to 8 weeks' duration are open to both men and women and will include the techniques of extension teaching as a profession, as well as agents' requirements for additional subject-matter training.

These schools will offer opportunities to study with staff members of the Federal Extension Service and outstanding personalities from leading universities of the country. For the most part, the 1938 courses of the various institutions will follow closely the work of the 1937 schools which were attended by 554 experienced extension workers from 28 States.

Here are some of the high lights of the work for the coming summer. For full particulars write to any of the following institutions which are offering these supplementary extension courses.

### *Colorado, June 18-July 9*

During the 3-week extension session at the Colorado State College of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colo., a course in methods and philosophy of extension work will be given by H. W. Hochbaum and Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service; O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will teach a course in population trends designated as "Our Rural People"; courses in psychology for extension workers will be given by P. J. Kruse of Cornell; publicity for extension workers by Bristow Adams of Cornell; and a course called "Farmers' Stake in International Trade" by B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin.

### *Georgia, May 2-May 21*

At the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., a 3-week short course in agricultural economics including rural sociology and farm management for agricultural extension workers will be given by J. W. Firor, in charge of rural organization and marketing of the

college, assisted by other members of the faculty and State extension specialists.

### *Indiana, June 13-July 2*

In addition to subject-matter courses offered by faculty members of Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service will teach a course in extension organization, programs, and projects.

### *Iowa, June 13-July 9*

Subject-matter courses for extension workers and Smith-Hughes teachers will be included in the summer-school offerings of Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa. The resident faculty will be supplemented by outside lecturers.

### *Louisiana, June 6-June 25*

The University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La., will offer subject-matter courses with special emphasis given to agricultural economics. L. M. Vaughan, of the Federal Extension Service, will assist with the course in farm management.

### *Maryland, June 27-August 5*

Courses in extension methods and extension organization, programs, and projects will be given by M. C. Wilson and Mary Rokahr, of the Federal Extension Service, at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Principles of teaching and adult education will be taught by H. F. Cotterman, of the university. Trips to the Federal Extension Office and to other Government bureaus in Washington, D. C., will be arranged as desired.

### *Missouri, June 13-August 5*

An 8-week summer session held for extension workers at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., will include the regular subject-matter work and courses in extension methods conducted by C. C. Hearne, State supervisor of county agents, and Karl Knaus, of the Federal Extension Service.

### *North Carolina, June 8-20 June 14-July 23*

Courses in subject matter and extension methodology will be given by regular

summer-session staffs supplemented by outside lecturers at the summer school for men at the State College, Raleigh, N. C., and also at the courses for women offered at the College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.

### *Tennessee, July 18-August 6*

The College of Agriculture and the School of Home Economics of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, will conduct a 3-week short course in extension methods, open to men and women, with J. P. Schmidt of Ohio State University as the instructor. Other courses that will be offered for men include soil management, which will be taught by Dr. L. R. Schoenmann, University of Michigan; and agricultural engineering and farm management under resident faculty members and L. M. Vaughan of the Federal Extension Service.

Courses offered for home demonstration workers, in addition to extension methods, include craft design, child development and family relationships, horticulture, nutrition, and home management, with emphasis on electrification problems of the rural home.

### *Virginia, June 27-July 16*

The 3-week extension courses offered at the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg will include a course in extension methods for home-demonstration workers by Florence L. Hall of the Federal Extension Service, and instruction in methods will be given for the men by B. L. Hummel, Virginia organization specialist.

### *Wisconsin*

No specialized course for extension workers will be offered during the coming summer at the University of Wisconsin. However, a committee is working on plans for a year's graduate course of study and research for extension workers to be given at the University in the near future.

### *Tuskegee Institute, June 6-June 25*

The second special short course for Negro extension workers will be offered on graduate and undergraduate levels at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Courses for men and women will include extension methods, farm meats, farm shop, home gardening, home industries, poultry, agricultural economics, animal husbandry, agricultural journalism, agronomy, and dairying. The teaching personnel will be drawn from the resident faculty supplemented by outside lecturers.



# A. B. Graham Retires

C. B. SMITH  
Assistant Director of Extension  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

**A. B.** GRAHAM, of the Federal Extension Service, retired March 31, 1938. For more than 35 years Mr. Graham has been engaged in various phases of agricultural extension work. In 1902, as superintendent of schools in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, he had some of the pupils organized into agricultural clubs, and in 1903 this work was made cooperative with the Ohio State University. Because of his work in the development of agricultural clubs in rural schools and his broad and sympathetic outlook on agriculture, he was made superintendent of extension in Ohio State University, July 1, 1905.

The boys' and girls' clubs organized by Mr. Graham, beginning in 1902, did home-plat work with corn, potatoes, and garden crops. Collections of weeds and weed seeds were made. Soils were tested for acidity, and bird studies and nature observations were carried on. Exhibits of corn and other products were made at farmers' institutes. Monthly club meetings were held. In June 1903, Mr. Graham took 100 club members and parents to Columbus to visit the Ohio State University.

As early as 1904, Mr. Graham, speaking of rural education, stated in his annual school report for that year that "Not only must provision be made for the three R's but for the three H's as well—

"The *head* for wealth of information and knowledge,

"The *heart* for moral and spiritual strength, and

"The *hand* for manual dexterity and skill."

Likewise, in the History of the Ohio State University, by Thomas C. Mendenhall, it is related that when Mr. Graham assumed his duties as superintendent of extension in Ohio in 1905 he formulated an extension program as follows:

To elevate the standard of living in rural communities.

To emphasize the importance of hard work and habits of industry, which are

essential in building a strong character.

To acquaint boys and girls with their environment and to interest them in making their own investigations.

To give to the boys who will become interested in farm work an elementary knowledge of agriculture and farm practices, and to give girls the simplest facts of domestic economy.

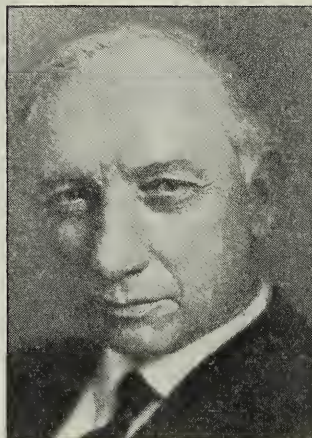
To cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature.

To inspire young men and women to further their education in the science of agriculture or domestic science.

To educate the adult in the elementary science of agriculture and in the most up-to-date farm practices.

As superintendent of extension at Ohio State University, Mr. Graham traveled widely over the State. He published a bulletin on centralized schools in Ohio in 1906 and one on the country schools of Ohio in 1910, and he was a member of the committee which drafted plans for junior high schools in the United States in 1907. He was a prolific writer of extension bulletins on various phases of agriculture, nature study, and rural life. He promoted the consolidation of rural schools in Ohio and helped to develop the farmers' institutes and fairs of the State.

In 1914 Mr. Graham resigned his work in Ohio and took up extension work with the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, N. Y. Here he remained a little more than a year, resigning in 1915 to become a member of the staff of the Federal Extension Service at Washington. In 1919 Mr. Graham was placed in charge of the subject-matter section of the Federal Extension



Service and continued in that work up to the time of his retirement.

Mr. Graham was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 13, 1868, the son of Joseph A. and Esther P. Graham. He was brought up on a farm and in a small village. In 1890 he married Maud Keyte Lauer and reared a family of five children. Mr. Graham was educated in the Lena-Conover High School and the National Normal University, from which he received his bachelor of science degree in 1888. Later he attended Ohio State University.

Mr. Graham's life has been rich in accomplishment. There are better rural and consolidated schools in Ohio today because of the years of constructive school work of Mr. Graham. His early extension work with juniors is remarkably similar to the boys' and girls' club work of today, with similar records, similar subject matter, and similar ideals. In his educational work as a member of the Federal Extension staff he has stood for the highest educational ideals. He has brought enthusiasm, imagination, and reality into all his extension teaching. His friends and admirers are in every State. He brings his public career to a climax, knowing he has fought a good fight, pioneered in new educational fields, made history. His thousands of colleagues, friends, and students everywhere wish him well throughout all the coming years.

## Fighting Erosion

Georgia farmers in erosion-control demonstration areas planned to plant more than 2,300,000 tree seedlings, 648,000 kudzu plants, and 700,000 shrubs during the past winter.

The trees, plants, and shrubs have been shipped as needed to the five Soil Conservation Service demonstration projects and nine C. C. C. Camp areas assigned to the S. C. S. in Georgia from nurseries of the S. C. S. throughout the southeastern region.

Cooperating farmers in demonstration projects and camp areas will plant the trees on severely eroded portions of their farms to show how trees will check erosion and help to put such land to its best use.

Farmers will use the kudzu plants to form permanent strips on critical areas in cultivated fields, in gullies, on galled spots, on road banks, and other locations where perennial vegetation is needed to prevent excessive soil loss. Kudzu is a fast-growing vine that has been found effective in controlling erosion and also suitable for hay production.



# Colorado Women Review Their Work

## Select Their Master Home Demonstration Club And Make Plans for the Future

**W**HEN 448 farm women from 32 counties in Colorado gathered at Denver, January 18, 1938, for the seventh annual meeting of the Colorado State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs, they represented 9,981 women, who belong to 492 clubs scattered in small communities throughout the State.

In checking registration sheets, it was found that 32 counties were represented, that 1 county had an attendance of 64 women and another 60, whereas others farther away sent smaller numbers. With few exceptions, those counties having home demonstration agents had more representatives than those without.

All plans for the business session in the morning and the details of the afternoon program were arranged entirely by committees of clubwomen. Reports and election of new officers were a part of the procedure of the business meeting in the morning.

During the afternoon program there was special music by the women's chorus from El Paso County, a panel discussion on the work of home demonstration clubs, a talk on "Some Aims of Rural Living," a skit and a dance presented by members of clubs in two counties, and a dress review in which the garments were modeled by the women who made them.

The panel discussion carried on by the State home agent and the vice presidents of the association was an interesting feature of the program. The vice president for the Plains district told of one club in her district raising \$70 for flood relief by giving a dance.

In the same district, the contribution of one club to its community was a play presented during National Art Week. Its title was "Dolly Madison, the Quaker Queen." The scene was the White House during the War of 1812. Twenty characters took part, and all costumes were made by clubwomen.

### *Women Attend School*

In the Arkansas Valley district, one of the counties sent 32 women to the National Recreation School held in an adjoining district. A club just outside the city of Pueblo erected street signs and numbered all houses in the community.

In the San Luis Valley, a school health clinic was sponsored by one of the home demonstration clubs which took entire responsibility for making plans; and, on the day of the clinic, club members assisted the doctors. Another club in the Valley paid the expenses of six of its members in order that they might attend the annual meeting.

In the northwest district the home demonstration clubs are proving a social factor among ranch women. They are creating a feeling of unity, as they provide the only social interest of the group.

In one of the counties on the western slope, which constitutes another district, 19 out of the 21 clubs in the county put up exhibits on achievement day.

### *County Library*

Clubs from one of the counties in the northeast district gave more than 1,000 books and 2,000 magazines to aid in starting a county library. They are also taking care of exchanges of books between the central library and the local centers in five communities. Another club celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary this year.

The Pikes Peak district boasts one club which has been organized for 21 years and another for 17 years. The latter club decided on a community house as its goal, and to that end used every possible means of raising money. In March 1937 the cornerstone was laid and the building was dedicated in September.

A small club in the Pikes Peak area petitioned its county commissioners for some much-needed road improvements. The petition was granted, and, among other improvements, a bad curve on a canyon road was removed.

In the San Juan Basin, a county organization offered a cash prize to the Indian woman canning the greatest number of quarts of fruits and vegetables during the season of 1937. The winner was Daisy Eagle, a full-blooded Ute Indian who canned 49½ quarts.

These examples show a few of the activities carried on by home demonstration clubs outside the project work of the Extension Service.

The event of the day was the presentation of a gavel by Director F. A. Anderson

of the Extension Service of Colorado State College to the club winning recognition as the State master home demonstration club.

The award was made for the first time in January 1937, and during the past year interest and curiosity as to the winner in January 1938 was especially keen.

### *Master Clubs*

The choice of the State master club is made on a basis of 2,000 points given for work accomplished by the clubs both in extension projects and in carrying on independent activities. In judging, special attention is paid to the narrative reports, to the scrapbooks kept by many of the clubs, and to other tangible evidence of work which has been done.

A score of 1,800 points or more, determined by competent judges, entitles a club to recognition as a master club in its own county. This year there were 45 master clubs from 19 counties that sent their records to the Extension Service. These reports and records were then turned over to three judges, and from their scores the final ratings were made. The award this year went to the Palmer Lake Community Club, of El Paso County.

This club has 30 members, and, in addition to carrying two extension projects each year, the club takes a leading part in all activities in the little community of Palmer Lake, nestled among the mountains at 7,500 feet elevation.

Six other clubs presented reports of such excellence that they were awarded honorable mention in the contest. These were the Highway and Fyffe Club, of Logan County; the Harrison Home Demonstration Club, of El Paso County; the Eaton Extension Club (No. 1), of Weld County; the Virginia Dale Club, of Larimer County; the Foothills Home Demonstration Club, of Boulder County; and the Sunnyside Club, of Yuma County.

Throughout the day there was on display a splendid exhibit of handicrafts which attracted much attention. Included in the exhibit were examples of block printing, tooled leather, carved wood, articles decorated with candle wicking, trays, and a variety of dress accessories.





## Building an Extension Program

**D**ISTRICT extension agents in Iowa recently completed a very successful series of county extension program-building meetings, according to Murl McDonald, assistant director of extension. Meetings were held in each of the 100 counties of the State.

One new feature that was emphasized very strongly this year with considerable success was a coordinated agricultural program in all counties. To these program-committee meetings were invited not only leaders of various lines of extension work in the county, such as the home project chairmen, girls' club chairmen, boys' club chairmen, and presidents of the farm bureaus, but also county chairmen of agricultural planning committees, county chairmen of agricultural conservation associations, county chairmen of rural electrification organizations, representatives of the Soil Conservation Service, and Smith-Hughes teachers. Many representatives of other agricultural organizations and activities attended.

### *List Lines of Work*

The discussion was usually started by listing on the blackboard the main lines of work which the committee felt should be stressed in the 1938 county extension program. Those lines of work most generally suggested were soil conservation, weed eradication, rural electrification, organizations and community activities, home project work, and boys' and girls' club work. Other major activities, such as dairy production, swine production, cooperative marketing, and poultry production were suggested in those sections of the State where there was a particular interest in or need for such work.

After certain main lines of work were decided upon by a committee, each line was thoroughly discussed, and plans were developed. In those counties where a committee had previously met and planned the project, as was always the

case with the home project, the program committee called for a report from the project chairman. This report was followed by discussion.

### *Use Planning Report*

The report of the county agricultural planning committee was the basis for the discussion on soil conservation. An effort was made to develop a soils program for each county which would, over a period of years, bring about the realization of the recommendations of the county agricultural planning committee. Chairmen of county agricultural conservation associations made valuable suggestions on this phase of the program, particularly along the line of those things that might be done to bring about a better understanding of the economic and social needs for an agricultural adjustment program. It is hoped to bring this about partly through mailing a printed copy of the county agricultural planning committee's report in each county to all farmers and by discussion of the report at township and community meetings.

## Beauty for Rhode Island Communities

4-H clubs in Newport County, R. I., have joined hands with the adult garden clubs for conservation and roadside beautification. Newport and Little Compton began simultaneously 5 years ago when the roadside committees of the garden clubs met with Club Agent C. B. Garey and local 4-H leaders to map out a long-time program. Since then the idea has spread to every town in the county. Garden clubs have contributed funds for purchase of equipment for caterpillar and webworm control and have offered annual awards of State 4-H camp scholarships to outstanding members in the conserva-

tion program. Twelve scholarships were awarded in Newport County last year by adult garden clubs. Progress is reported frequently by the club agent in written summaries and illustrated talks. According to reports received during the past 4 years, 180,000 caterpillar egg clusters and nests have been removed from trees adjacent to highways in the towns.

Roadside and home beautification has been a second important phase of the cooperative program. The State extension horticulturist has drawn up plans for civic-center plantings in four towns. In some places native shrubs have been found suitable for planting. In others, 4-H clubs, schools, and individuals have raised funds for purchase of landscaping materials. More than 1,000 shrubs have been set out by 4-H club members. The grounds of a grange hall, a library, and seven schools have been landscaped in 5 years by this method.

Visiting committees of garden club members have been appointed in Little Compton and Portsmouth to assist 4-H boys and girls with flowers and shrubs on their own home grounds. At Little Compton, a contest was sponsored for the most artistic garden picture taken locally by the 4-H camera club of that town. At Tiverton and Little Compton, exchanges of perennial plants and shrubs have been arranged by the adults for 4-H members.

Tours to outstanding 4-H gardens have been arranged, and tours of adults' gardens by 4-H members have been popular features. Cooperative exhibits are annual affairs now at Newport and Little Compton.

In the 1937-38 program another important feature has been added to the 4-H garden club cooperative program—the elimination of ragweed from roadside and residential sections, a project especially valuable in a county having eight extensive summer colonies.

**A** "PIONEER" experiment has just been concluded in Iowa in the holding of 99 county farm-tenancy hearings. Among the subjects discussed were a minimum period of notice for termination of leases and provisions for their automatic continuation, compensation for unexhausted improvements made by renters on the farm, landlord compensation for neglect or damage by the renter, landlord-tenant arbitration methods, profit taxes on land sold after foreclosure, graduated land taxes, government aid, and limiting the landlord's lien. Opinions on these subjects and others were summarized by the State tenancy committee.



# Around Oregon

## With a Demonstration Team

**F**OR several years, when we would discuss demonstrations with a group of girls and leaders, someone was sure to say that no one in the group had ever seen a demonstration. This gave me an idea, and so, 3 years ago, I invited the home-economics demonstration team which placed first at the State fair to accompany me on a tour of seven counties. We traveled by automobile, stayed in auto camps, and cooked our own meals, having brought some food from home. The itinerary had been carefully planned, and arrangements were made to hold one meeting in a county, at which time as many local teams as desired could give their demonstrations for constructive criticisms, and after the local demonstrations had all been presented, the visiting team gave its demonstration. This was followed by a talk during which suggestions were made to the home teams and good points in the visiting team's demonstration brought out.

The demonstration which the State team gave was on ways of preparing the cheaper cuts of lamb. As sheep raising is one of Oregon's largest livestock enterprises, this demonstration was of wide interest.

The meetings were varied as to size and kind. In one county, the agricultural agent and the county superintendent arranged a county-wide 4-H club picnic. That day our audience totaled nearly 300 persons. In another county the team was asked to present their demonstration at the sheepmen's annual picnic. Both of these demonstrations were given out of doors. We met in schoolhouses, once in a vacant storeroom, and sometimes in the courtroom of the county courthouse. Wherever we went, whether the crowd was large or small, the visiting team was met with enthusiasm, and we had some good demonstrations later given by the girls who had witnessed the team's demonstrations.

The second year, we invited a clothing-club demonstration team, composed of Kathryn Cawrse and Lois Bierly, of Washington County, to make a similar trip. This time we selected counties that were a little closer together and spaced our demonstrations so that we could travel in a more leisurely manner.

This demonstration was on becoming colors and necklines, and again we held

**A plan to help 4-H club leaders and girls to get the demonstration team idea is proving effective in the large and sparsely settled State of Oregon, according to Helen J. Cowgill, assistant State club leader.**

meetings in many kinds of rooms and under various conditions. In one county where we held several meetings, none of the girls had ever seen any but a local team work. Three teams were sent from that county to the State fair and placed first, third, and seventh in their respective divisions.

This year the team used was from Lane County, and the girls, Jacqueline Morton and Lillian Geer, presented a demonstration on the preparation and use of raw wool in the making of hooked rugs.

Each year we have gone into different counties, and already counties are requesting us to schedule such a meeting for the coming year.

In every instance we have tried to emphasize the fact that a good demonstration is one that so clearly presents facts and produces results that the audience not only will want to go home and try the method used but can do so successfully. The desire to serve others is held up to club members as being of paramount importance rather than the winning of awards.

### Home-Grown

Twenty farm families in various parts of Louisiana are this year demonstrating to their neighbors just what can be done in the way of producing as nearly as possible all the food and feed required for the farm and home.

A study of the food needs of a family of five has shown that a yearly budget of less than \$50 is all that is needed for the purchasing of foods that cannot be raised in Louisiana. So these 20 families, 4 of which are in Webster Parish, with 6 in Ouachita, 6 in Acadia, and 4 in Terrebonne Parish, are demonstrating that by following a systematic plan much money

which is usually spent on foods can be saved by producing those foods on the farm.

Last fall the older children and the father and mother of each of these families met in the farm home with Hazel Bratley, nutritionist of the State agricultural extension division, and the county agricultural and home demonstration agents in the respective parishes. A survey was made of the adequacy of the present food and feed supply, and then the family food needs and the feed-crop requirements were plotted on a large planning sheet. Three to five goals to be accomplished during the year were set up. Here are the goals of one family: Increase corn production for animal feeding; increase garden production as suggested by the plan; make and use a canning budget; build and organize a planned pantry; and increase supply of milk through better feeding and care of cows.

This fall another meeting will be held in the farm homes. A check will be made on the accomplishments, and additional goals will be set up for 1938.

### From the Records

In the 25 years that agricultural extension work has been conducted in Pennsylvania counties, many valuable contributions have been made to the farming industry. For example:

The value of alfalfa and soybean hay for dairy-cattle feeding has been demonstrated. In 5 years the acreage increased sufficiently on Pennsylvania farms to save dairymen \$2,308,683 annually in the purchase of protein concentrates.

Since 1920 about 100,000 acres of waste land have been planted to forest trees. More than 400 result demonstrations are now established, with practically every county benefiting.

Many farmers and community organizations are interested in improving the appearance of their buildings and surroundings. There are 320 farmstead and community demonstrations of ornamental planting under supervision in the State.

Thirteen years of work on raspberry diseases has resulted in maintaining 75 percent of the plantings commercially free of serious raspberry diseases.

Record keeping has shown that a production of less than 120 eggs per hen per year is unprofitable. Hens averaging 121 to 150 eggs made 71 cents profit each, and hens producing more than 150 eggs made a profit of \$1.27 each.

More than 800 sash greenhouses have been built from plans designed by the Extension Service.



# Tenure of Arkansas Tenants

ORVILLE J. HALL

Assistant in Rural Economics and Sociology  
College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas

IN SPITE of the nomadic reputation of plantation laborers, all classes show a significant stability in a plantation-tenant relationship study conducted in Arkansas in 1935 by Dr. H. W. Blalock, of the Arkansas Experiment Station, and Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the Works Progress Administration. More than one out of every six families studied had been on the same plantation more than 10 years, and approximately two out of every five families had not moved in 5 years or longer. About 1 out of every 12 families had been on the same plantation more than 15 years.

This is not so strange when it is considered that the present type of plantation system in the United States and its accompanying labor problem have been the result of about seven decades of experimentation in methods of agricultural production where large quantities of hand labor were required. Often the plantation system is criticised because of the mobility of the tenants, and the fact is overlooked that planters are anxious to keep desirable tenants.

Results of surveys show that the greatest mobility occurs in the tenant groups which contribute only labor, and that the amount of migration is concentrated in the groups that remain but 1 or 2 years on any farm. This type of movement may be caused by inferior quality of tenant labor and the nomadic desire of some tenants to change to new locations.

Wage hands showed the highest relative rate of change of any tenure group for periods less than 3 years. Croppers were next, renters third, and share tenants last. Unfortunately, circumstances often inhibit or actually restrict movement of croppers and wage hands into share-tenant and renter groups. However, the relatively small responsibility of croppers and wage hands may be a factor which induces movement of these groups in hopes of bettering their position rather than the change being a result of compulsion on the part of the landlord.

A survey of plantations in Arkansas for 1934 showed that approximately two out of every five croppers had been on the same plantation longer than 4 years, and that one out of every seven croppers had been on the same plantation 11 years or longer. Approximately the same amount of mobility was shown for croppers and wage hands. The average share renter had been on the same plantation longer than 5 years, and more than one out of every four share renters had been on the same plantation more than 10 years.

Renters who paid a fixed amount of crop or cash for the use of the land represented the most stable tenure class on plantations included in the survey, and approximately 43 percent of the renters had been on the same plantation more than 10 years as compared to about 14 percent who had been on the same plantation from 6 to 10 years.

Haven on Tuesday, and back in Rockland Wednesday to get material ready for a meeting at Augusta on Thursday.

Veteran County Agent Wentworth's first extension trip by air was made just 6 days before the end of his seventeenth year as county agent of Knox and Lincoln Counties. W. S. Rowe, Cumberland County agent, who was appointed 9 days before Wentworth, is the only Maine county agent with a longer record of service.

Winter transportation in Knox County in 1920, when Wentworth began work there, was inconvenient, to say the least. When a team could not get through, the county agent walked. He recalls one trip which he made that winter to the town of Washington. His office was then at Warren, about 16 miles from the hall where the meeting was to be held. Here is Wentworth's own account of that trip, typical of many in the early days of Maine extension work.

"I left Warren at about 7 o'clock in the morning with horse and sleigh, stereopticon machine, and 6-volt battery, which I had to use as there were not many halls that had electricity in those days.

"I arrived at Union, 8 miles from Warren, at about 10 o'clock and decided to call Washington, which was another 8 miles, to see whether the meeting was to be held. Several farmers were already present, they said; so I went on and arrived at Washington about 1 o'clock, fed my horse, ate some good old baked beans, gave my talk, and started back.

"It had been snowing and blowing all day, and, as there were no snow plows in those days, there were plenty of drifts. I came in sight of the lights of Warren at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and when I was almost in the village I hit a drift, and over went the sleigh, stereopticon, battery, and all.

"The horse was so nearly all in that he just waited until I got things straightened out, and then we were on the way again."

## County Agent Takes to the Air

ONE more significant milestone in the 25-year history of the Maine Extension Service was reached this winter, when County Agent Ralph C. Wentworth, serving Knox and Lincoln Counties, enplaned at Rockland, December 21, for the first round trip by air made by any Maine county agent within his county.

County Agent Wentworth had planned an agricultural-conservation and 4-H club meeting at North Haven, 12 miles across Penobscot Bay from Rockland, in the

afternoon and evening of Tuesday, December 21. This meant that he would have to leave Rockland at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by boat and return Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Then came word of a conservation meeting at Lewiston on Monday, and he had to cancel the North Haven meetings or go by plane.

The plane makes the trip in from 10 to 15 minutes, and he had no difficulty in meeting all his scheduled appearances—Lewiston on Monday, a full day at North

PERRY COUNTY, ILL., the only one of the 102 counties in the State which heretofore had not been organized for extension service work, joined with Jackson County during the past year to give the State a 100 percent record in organization for agricultural extension work.

The one-hundred-and-second county to adopt the advisory system of carrying on extension service teaching came in just 25 years after De Kalb and Kankakee Counties employed the first farm advisers in Illinois in 1912.



# Scheduling Meetings

**M**OST of the meetings to be attended by subject-matter specialists of the extension staff during the winter season have for 3 years now been definitely scheduled in Oregon the first week in October. Under the Oregon plan, winter is a period devoted very definitely to meetings. Oregon is a large State. It is 500 miles from the college out to the most eastern county seat; and there are a half dozen counties in the interior of the State, each of which is larger than some eastern States, in which the county extension agents are located at the county-seat cities, usually about 100 miles apart. Travel of the central staff and extension specialists on a hit-and-miss basis could easily become very expensive and inefficient. Accordingly, therefore, in the interests of economy in travel expense and with a view toward efficiency and definite planning, fairly arbitrary schedules have been the rule. The advantages are many.

In making up the schedules in October, every one of the 36 counties is taken into consideration. The projects under way in each county are reviewed, and the meetings which the supervisory staff and the specialist concerned consider helpful in connection with each particular project are listed. Since the meetings involving any particular specialist usually would require more time than is available, some reduction in the number of meetings must be made, and this is done with two objects in view: First, the need; and, second, the desirability of a reasonable coverage of all the counties with some extension meetings. In other words, the advisability of holding a dairy meeting may be to some extent dependent on the number of other meetings being scheduled. Tentative schedules for each staff member having been worked out and the type of event set up; that is, 2-day extension school; 1-day, two-speaker meeting; afternoon meeting; or evening-discussion-group type, the schedule is referred to the county agents concerned. Reasonable latitude is given county agents for rearrangement, but, on the whole, the schedule must be rather arbitrary.

Last October a series of 500 extension meetings was set up in this fashion, and when the date of the meeting was decided the specialist, supervisor, or resident staff member was assigned to attend. Included in this set-up were a series of twelve

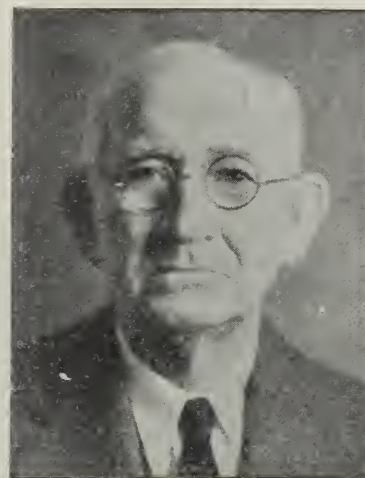
2-day feeders-and-feed-resources meetings, twelve 2-day soils-resources meetings, 36 county program-planning organization meetings, 144 program-planning committee meetings, 36 county-wide program-planning meetings, 30 grange agricultural committee meetings, a series of fourteen 1-day dairy meetings, 20 county-wide Bangs-disease-control meetings, 20 county-wide or community horticulture subject-matter meetings, 15 grange council meetings, a long list of A. A. A. meetings attended by extension staff members, and a series of weed-control meetings and three cooperative-marketing schools. By having every such assignment for the winter worked out by the 1st of October, specialists say they go into the field better prepared than on less well-developed schedules. The county agent also early in the season can survey his series of winter meetings that call for assistance from the central staff and make his plans effectively. And the economy factor does work. Holding 500 meetings the past winter was accomplished with no greater expenditure for travel than was spent a few years ago with less than half the number of meetings but with a hit-and-miss plan of scheduling.

This rather definite regimentation of forces is valuable and effective only for the handling of a large number of meetings scheduled during the intensive period of the year. Such a plan would not be worth while for the periods of the year when meetings are thickly interspersed with consultation with county agents and farm leaders, when there are numerous meetings with farm organizations and commercial groups, or when there are demonstrations to be established and checked.

## The Demonstration

An alfalfa demonstration conducted by a farmer and county agent in Hickman County, Tenn., has resulted in a number of other farmers seeding the crop, states County Agent Harry R. Cottrell.

More than 100 farmers visited Mr. Shelby's alfalfa field during the spring and summer of 1937, and, as a result, five neighbors seeded 21 acres to alfalfa last fall after properly liming the land and applying phosphate.



**William M. McBride**

Officially, County Agent McBride started his extension career 27 years ago, but his fame in conducting farm demonstrations in Webster Parish, La., began several years earlier when, as Farmer McBride, he carefully and successfully planted cottonseed and seed corn under the direction of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

From the beginning of his county agent work, he emphasized terracing and fertilizing. He had been terracing for more than 20 years, having bought the first Bostrum-Brady farm level in the parish; and, knowing the crying need of saving the people's land from washing, he made terracing one of his major projects.

## 4-H Trees

Spring finds 21,700 new trees in Illinois putting forth leaves—trees planted by Illinois 4-H club members as a part of their forestry projects.

In 10 Illinois counties fifty-two 4-H club members planted 20,500 trees as reforestation plantings and 1,200 trees as windbreak plantings.

Gallatin County club members have taken the lead in the tree-planting project with 10,500 reforestation plantings made by 21 club members. Eight Schuyler County members planted 4,000 trees, and 8 Edwards County members planted 3,100 trees. In Greene County, 1,200 trees are to be planted, in Marshall and Putnam, 1,000; in Jefferson, 900; Jackson, 500; DeWitt, 100; Vermilion, 100; and Monroe, 300.

Of the reforestation plantings, 19,000 are black locust, 1,000 are bur oak, and 500 red pine. The windbreak plantings are all Norway spruce.



Needed—

## Facts, Insight, and Enthusiasm

(Continued from page 49)

knowledge which they could apply as individuals to individual problems. More recently, farmers have been trying to act collectively to meet the problems that are as wide as all farms, as wide as the national welfare. There is much new knowledge to be brought and used here, too.

**O**NE OF the very finest things about the programs through which we have worked during the last few years is that farm people have been forced to get these new kinds of facts which are important to them. Many a committeeman—and his family—have taken mental hold upon the facts of industrial and agricultural unbalance. They have

learned how much of their commodity the Nation produces, how much it consumes, how much it exports and why it cannot export more, with whom they must compete in production, and upon what terms.

They have learned much of the slow, tolerant, patient, understanding ways of democratic action by which people bend their common will and strength to the solution of common problems.

Sometimes the very difficulties which at first seem to stop our advance serve as a sound foundation on which to erect a structure more adequate than otherwise could have been built. If we use our facts with insight and apply them with enthusiasm, this will be true.

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## 4-H Livestock Association

B. W. BAKER

Club Agent, Rapides Parish, La.

**R**ECENTLY a group of 131 members of the Rapides (La.) 4-H Livestock Club met with their fathers and interested businessmen for the purpose of effecting an organization to sponsor an active livestock program in central Louisiana.

At the present time, less than 30 percent of the farm income in Rapides Parish is from livestock, yet statistics show that farming is most profitable where livestock supplies at least 50 percent of the farmers' income. The thing that has been retarding development of a larger and better livestock industry is the presence of the cattle tick which causes Texas fever; but now that this pest has been almost totally eradicated from the Louisiana cattle lands, we believe that the way is open and that the time is ripe for the development of a great livestock industry. The success of 4-H club boys with their calves has proved that there is now profit in livestock grown in this parish.

The following six-point program was endorsed by the group to go into imme-

diately effect and to be followed through for a period of approximately 5 years, or for as many years as are necessary for the perfection of the plan: (1) To place purebred beef and dairy cattle and blooded hogs with the livestock club members for demonstration purposes; (2) to encourage the substitution of good purebreds for every scrub bull and boar in Rapides Parish; (3) to organize sire circles or exchanges throughout the parish in order to prevent inbreeding and to promote economy in maintaining good sires; (4) to establish in each ward of the parish one or more herds of purebred hogs, dairy cattle, and beef cattle (these local herds serving as breeding sources for animals distributed within the ward and insuring economy in transportation from breeder to buyer); (5) to provide good pastures on all farms of the parish in accordance with the Louisiana pasture recommendations, copies of which will be furnished to the unit leaders; and (6) to grow on the farm practically all the feed needed for the stock. Typewritten copies of feed re-

quirements and recommendations will be made available to all local leaders.

A credit plan has been worked out with the Alexandria Production Credit Association whereby the members of the Rapides Parish 4-H Livestock Association wishing to purchase blooded animals may receive such loans as are necessary.

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## National D. A. R. Congress Hears What 4-H Offers a Farm Girl

On April 18, Doris Backman, a 20-year-old girl from Burlington, Conn., will stand before the National Congress of the D. A. R. in Washington to tell the delegates about her first sight of Washington as a national club camper and what earlier 4-H experiences meant to a child on an isolated farm.

"The people who live in America's great cities, who visit her movies, and shop in her stores can hardly be expected to imagine the loneliness of the rural people of our country," she says. "I have lived in the country, and I know and appreciate its beauties and wonders, but I also know the lonely feeling and need of companionship with those of my own age that was not filled until I joined the 4-H club. Since then I have learned much of promptness, loyalty, cooperation, and leadership just through attending meetings."

Doris has been reporter, secretary, treasurer, and president in turn of her local club; director of the Hartford County Fair Association; local leader of a younger club; and actor in 4-H plays, entertainments, and achievement-night programs.

Among the obstacles in her 4-H path she lists insufficient money for materials, lack of transportation facilities, high-school studies, work at home, and other responsibilities. But among her advantages were the encouragement of parents, local leaders, and the D. A. R.

Because the Connecticut D. A. R. paid her expenses to the national club camp in 1936, as they have done for two Connecticut girls for several years, last fall Miss Backman went to the State meeting of the association to tell them about the trip and about 4-H work. Her poise and competence there led to this second and bigger engagement when she comes to Washington for the second time to address the national organization.

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**A** NEW \$200,000 4-H club building on the California State fairgrounds is planned for the near future.



## A Study of Local 4-H Leadership

A survey of 520 local 4-H club leaders in 16 States was made recently by E. H. Shinn, senior agriculturist, Federal Extension Service.

Of these local leaders, 165 were former 4-H club members. Approximately 90 percent were farmers, farmers' wives, teachers, or students. The women leaders outnumbered the men by more than 2 to 1. Those who were farm reared comprised 78 percent of the group; 41 percent were owners of farms, and 17 percent were tenants.

The average period of service of the club leaders interviewed was 3.6 years. The average age of assuming leadership was 29 years. The leaders were selected for their work in various ways: Club members had chosen 47 percent; agents, 19 percent; the community, 9 percent; and a committee, 4 percent. Twenty-one percent did not report on any method of selection.

In the judgment of the leaders included in the study, the chief needs of the present club program are: Better cooperation among parents, agents, and teachers; better-trained local leaders; more county club agents or more frequent visits from present agents; additional funds for county club work; greater emphasis on the educational, social, and recreational aspects; more local leaders; more material and literature; better-organized programs and supervision; and programs better adapted to older youth.

(Extension Service Circular 267, mimeographed, is available, which gives an account of this study in detail.)

## Cooperative Action

Working together, farmers of Carroll County, Ark., solved a serious problem in the Douglas community where individual effort would have been of no avail, reports C. F. Lund, county agent.

For the past several years, a definite trend toward the greater production of small grains for winter pasture and as a grain crop in place of corn has been indicated in this community; but small-grain production involves the use of large equipment and power. These were lacking, and, as most of the farms were rather small, individual purchase was out of the question.

Under the direction of the local supervisors of the Farm Security Administration, and with the assistance of the Extension Service, the Douglas Community

Farm Machinery Service Association was organized and incorporated; and two seeders with grass and fertilizer attachments, a tractor-binder, a 30-horsepower tractor, a thresher, a hammer mill, and a disk plow were purchased for \$3,506.

Although the equipment was obtained a little late in the season, the demand for its services was so great that, at the end of the first season, 18,000 bushels of grain had been threshed, 125 acres of grain cut, and 250 acres plowed. Out of their earnings, members of the group have paid \$600 for labor, \$250 for operating costs, purchased additional equipment costing \$245, paid \$75 for repairs, and applied \$644 on their indebtedness.

## 4-H Boys Raise Quail

Ten 4-H club boys of Missouri conducted important experiments in the hatching and raising of quail during the past year. That State was one of the two chosen to begin this research work, which was sponsored by the game-restoration departments of three cartridge companies cooperating with the Agriculture Extension Service.

Boys selected to carry on the work were first recommended by their county agents. Then a survey was made of the farms on which the boys lived in order to ascertain if enough cover and food existed to protect and support a covey of quail. Occasionally, a farm might not have enough, but there would be sufficient in the neighborhood.

Each boy chosen was supplied with an incubator, a brooder, and a quantity of quail food. Then they received eggs which had been laid by 20 pairs of domesticated quail kept at the poultry farm of the Missouri College of Agriculture. From 449 eggs which were distributed among the group, the boys hatched 298 chicks.

The boys were given instruction concerning the care of the chicks by a wildlife technician. Of the 298 quail hatched the group of young investigators raised 214. These birds were released in the neighborhood where the boys lived.

The work aroused great interest among the participants and their parents. One of the group now wants to make wildlife conservation his life work. Others have become interested in following additional conservation practices on their farms, according to T. T. Martin, State club agent.

The experiment gave the cooperating agencies some valuable information which will serve as a basis for future propagation work of this kind.

## Changing Trends in Agricultural Research

*(Continued from page 50)*

for scientists to pool and correlate facts available in their respective fields for use in dealing with basic agricultural questions and in determining what additional facts are needed. This cooperation is operative between the various fields of science. The physicist, the biologist, the economist, and the sociologist all contribute to the planning and carrying on of a research undertaking. There is also a joint effort between States and regions in consideration of their problems. The regional laboratories, such as that for soybeans in Illinois, and the interstate committees, such as the potato-improvement committee, are examples of this type of correlation.

These are some of the trends in which agricultural research is bringing to bear exact information properly correlated and synthesized to guide the forward progress of agriculture.

## A. A. A. Directors Named

I. W. Duggan has recently been appointed director of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and W. G. Finn has been appointed director of the East Central Division.

Mr. Duggan has been serving as acting director of the southern division since Cully Cobb's resignation in 1937. Mr. Finn has been assistant director of the East Central Division.

Mr. Duggan is a native of Georgia and was a county agricultural agent in Turner County. He received his education in the Georgia public schools and at Clemson College, South Carolina. He did graduate work at Ohio State University, was a vocational teacher in South Carolina and Georgia, and taught at Clemson College and Mississippi State. He left Mississippi State in 1934 to become an economist with the A. A. A.

Mr. Finn, a native of Kentucky, attended the Kentucky public schools and the University of Kentucky, and did graduate work at Iowa State College and American University. He was a member of the staff of the University of Kentucky, and in 1931 he became an economist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Since 1933 he has worked with the A. A. A., and was made assistant director of the East Central Division in 1936.



## The Rural Traveling Library

(Continued from page 51)

interest shown by our farm women in this educational project. Already it has been revealed, very definitely, that rural people will read avidly if they can get the books. In too many rural communities, however, access to good books has been denied to them, not alone by the cost of the books but by the inaccessibility of these rural communities. The traveling library relieves that situation.

The traveling library is an institution opening up to rural people glimpses of new worlds to explore and new minds to contact; it opens up to the rural people mental vistas into the realms of romance, adventure, and human activity which cannot fail to stimulate thought and action toward advance into wider fields of endeavor.

Mankind's two outstanding inventions have probably been "the tilled field and the printed page." Without them, humanity would have remained in the gloomy isolation of the Dark Ages. Assisted by them there is no limit to human progress. Agriculture supplies the food needed to energize the activities of mankind, whereas the printed page stimulates and sustains mankind's avid desire for knowledge. And so, "physical energy, plus mental activity, plus access to natural resources, equals culture and civilization."

## Nebraska Homemakers Read for Facts and Fun

To stimulate the home-reading habit and to encourage homemakers to go to the libraries and select books for themselves, six series of books have been arranged for the Nebraska home demonstration club members as a club activity for the year.

There are 40 books to a series, divided into 6 classifications—home economics, biography, travel, history, fiction, and children's books. There are no duplications, each list being made up of different books. The clubs select different series, but all the members of one club read the same list of books. Each member is to read at least six books from three of the groups of literature.

The first thing a club member is to do is to check the books she has already read on her list, then record the month in which she reads a book during the year. When other books and magazines are read they are to be listed.

The books were selected by Mary Ellen Brown, Nebraska home demonstration leader, in cooperation with the State library commission, and are available at local public libraries or from the Nebraska Public Library Commission at Lincoln.

Special training meetings were held in 27 Nebraska counties for reading leaders who were given mimeographed circulars with suggestions for each month's reading activities. Clubs which are interested in the reading project held a September rally day when the reading leaders explained the plan. A display of books representative of each list assisted the clubs in selecting their series. During the year the reading leader is not expected to take much time from the project-club time. She conducts a short roll call to which the members respond each month with a different assignment, such as an interesting fact gleaned from magazine reading, a poetic quotation, a suggestion for a suitable book for a Christmas gift, a humorous incident from some book on the list, and a good book to add to the school library.

"This work should afford the women a splendid opportunity to talk about books over the teacups," said Miss Brown. "The libraries are already having an increase in requests for books, and we trust that our Nebraska plan will add interest to reading in many of the rural homes. Book reviews will be suggested but will not be our main object, for it is hoped that the reading-club members will carry out their slogan and 'Read for facts and for fun.'"

## Poultry Profits

The \$58,000 business of New Hampshire 4-H poultry project members during 1937 netted them a profit totaling more than \$17,000, according to Stanley E. Wilson, assistant extension specialist in poultry and horticulture of that State.

The average labor income for the 406 New Hampshire youths reporting on their poultry business for the year was \$43.80. Despite high grain prices, the young poultrymen kept 32,842 birds during the year. One hundred and eighty-four members reporting their flocks' egg production for a 6-month period showed that each hen averaged more than 136 eggs during the 6 months. Of the 16,798 baby chicks started last spring, the New Hampshire 4-H poultrymen were successful in raising 14,992, or more than 89 percent of the chicks started.

## Opportunities for Youngsters in Christian County, Kentucky

Seven years ago, seven rural mothers in Christian County, Ky., enrolled in a child-training project offered by the extension staff of the University of Kentucky. Their object was to learn how to make their homes more pleasant and more convenient for small boys and girls so that these children might develop into well-adjusted adults.

The original group of 7 mothers and 10 children increased to 90 mothers and 226 children, which means that there are nearly a hundred rural homes in Christian County equipped with "all modern improvements" for the younger members of the family, reports Mrs. Frances Wiese Fleming, county home demonstration agent.

Living rooms have been furnished with comfortable chairs of the correct height, low bookshelves, and low study tables and chairs placed where the light is good. Bedrooms are equipped with individual beds so that each youngster may sleep alone. Boxes or steps make it easy for even a small child to climb into bed by himself.

### Equipment for Children

Bathrooms have been "adjusted" so that washbasin, washcloth, towels, and soap are within reach of the children. If they use the regular basin, there's a box or step upon which to stand. Special toilet chairs are provided for babies and for very young children. Other bathroom equipment includes tooth brushes of the right size and design, individual containers of tooth paste, and colored posters and bulletin boards which serve as "reminders" of health habits.

One homemakers' club also sponsored a child-care-and-training clinic in cooperation with a local county Red Cross nurse, the foods and nutrition specialist, and the community doctor. Every mother and guardian of pre-school children was notified, and 25 children were brought to the clinic for examination. In addition to the regular examination, each mother had a conference with the nutrition specialist on the food habits of the child, and, if necessary, a corrective menu was suggested. An exhibit of child-care-and-training books from the Kentucky Library Commission, pamphlets and bulletins from various colleges and commercial concerns, children's home-made toys, good and bad types of commercial toys, and children's home-made furniture interested both the children and grown-ups attending the clinic.



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## IN BRIEF • • •

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### Water Conservation

Typical of the aggressive action being taken throughout North Dakota to overcome the handicaps of scant rainfall is the progress made last year in Emmons County, where 715 farm dams were constructed under the agricultural conservation program.

"It is estimated that about half of these dams will be used for irrigating gardens," says Ben Barrett, county agricultural agent. The rest of the dams will meet varying needs, mainly to supply water for livestock. The county conservation committee expects that many more dams will be built this year because of the need for storing reserve moisture.

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### Discussion

The Greenville County (S. C.) Council for Community Development planned a series of three discussion meetings on the cotton situation in 60 communities simultaneously. The meetings were held December 6, 9, and 13 for both white people and Negroes. The first evening was devoted to a discussion of the farm cotton situation, the next evening the domestic cotton situation received attention, and the third topic was "Which Is the Way Out?" A great deal of ground work was done by committees in preparing suitable material for the use of the leaders, and two leader-training meetings were held.

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### Well Timed

Judging by the results in Coshocton County, Ohio, meetings concerning the use of electricity on farms should be scheduled to coincide with the various developments in building the power lines. County Agent H. G. Chambers says attendance was good at one home-wiring meeting when the line was about completed but was small at another similar meeting scheduled too early.

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### Popular 4-H Activity

Most popular of all 4-H activities offered in New Hampshire was clothing, with a total enrollment of more than 2,300 members. These young people plied the needle vigorously during the 12-month period to turn out more than 1,000 new dresses, 12,000 other articles, and more than 15,000 garments mended.

Second in popular favor was gardening, with more than 1,300 young farmers tilling the soil on nearly 80 acres planted to vegetables and fruits.

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### Radio

Home demonstration radio plans in New Mexico include regular home demonstration agent broadcasts from four local stations and at least one program each month from station KOB, Albuquerque. Interviews between Mrs. Helen D. Crandall, State home demonstration agent, and several of the agents were worked up and recorded during the State conference for use during the year.

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## AMONG OURSELVES

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FRED WILLIAM OLDENBURG, extension specialist in agronomy and soils in Maryland, died January 22. Director Symons writes: "He has done a most splendid piece of work in our State during the past 20 years." Mr. Oldenburg was born in Wisconsin, reared on a farm, and received a B. S. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

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A. G. BIRDSALL was appointed county agent in Mathews County, Va., February 1. The county had been without an agent for 10 years.

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FOUR NEW YORK counties have recently employed boys' and girls' club agents for the first time. Edward W. Cockram has been appointed club agent in Cattaraugus County; Harold B. Sweet, in Lewis County; Charles A. Guzewich, in Sullivan County; and Robert G. Smith, formerly acting club agent in Livingston County, has been appointed the first club agent of Orleans County.

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THREE COUNTIES in the State of Washington have recently put on county home demonstration agents for the first time as follows: Virginia T. Houtchens was appointed in Skagit County, Alice E. Sundquist in Yakima County, and Jessie M. Boeckenheuer in Kittitas County.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to the staff of State extension workers include: F. J. Shulley, forester, in Arkansas; Sanford B. Fenne, plant pathologist,

Georgia; W. H. Dankers, economist in marketing, Minnesota; W. E. White, assistant agricultural engineer, Nebraska; Annette G. Harlan, assistant to the director, and Francis F. Whitley, horticulturist, in New Mexico; John Sterling Thompson, forester, North Dakota; and Myron Maxwell, assistant entomologist, in Oklahoma.

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O. G. JOHANNINGSMEIER, extension economist in farm management, Indiana, died late in January after an illness of 3 months. The article in the September 1937 REVIEW, written by Mr. Johanningsmeier and describing the 1-day farm-management schools conducted so successfully in Indiana, tells of some of the excellent extension work he has done there. His loss will be keenly felt by the Extension Service.

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KATHRYN SHELLHORN, home-economics extension specialist in Hawaii, has returned to her duties there after 4 busy months studying extension activities in the States. She attended the annual extension conferences in California and Utah, spent some time in the United States Department of Agriculture, visited extension work in Maryland and in the South, and attended farm and home week at Cornell University, New York.

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E. O. WILLIAMS, county agricultural agent in Lucas County, Ohio, since 1924, has been granted 4 months' leave of absence and is studying in the graduate school of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. Williams, who is chairman of the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, is doing research in specialized fields of work carried on in Lucas County.

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ISAAC M. C. ANDERSON, formerly livestock specialist in Montana, is now district agent in Alaska, his territory including the Matanuska Valley development.

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WALTER Q. FITCH, Indiana State leader of farmers' institutes, who had been actively engaged in extension work in that State for the last 18 years, died of a heart attack December 21. He was born in Indiana, reared on a farm, and had been a member of the faculty of Purdue University since his graduation from the School of Agriculture in 1913.

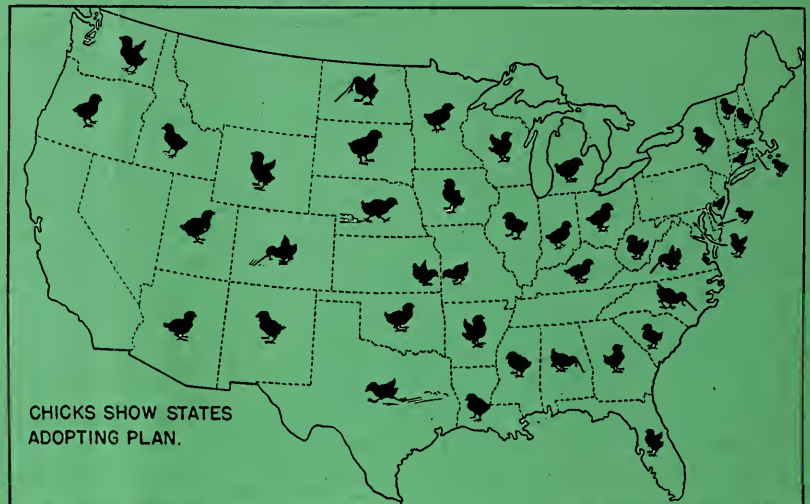


# THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN



*Educational material available from the United States Department of Agriculture includes Miscellaneous Publication No. 300, The National Poultry Improvement Plan; a four-color poster illustrated above; and a motion picture in both sound and silent editions.*

STATES IN THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, JAN. 1938



INDIVIDUAL States have carried out poultry improvement plans for the past two decades, but in 1935 the present plan was adopted on a national basis. This plan is bringing order out of chaos in poultry terminology by identifying authoritatively poultry-breeding stock, hatching eggs, and baby chicks. Other objectives are improvement in production and breeding qualities and reduction in mortality of chicks from pullorum disease. The plan also serves as an effective medium through which scientific research may be applied to the industry as a whole.

MINIMUM requirements for five progressive breeding stages and three progressive pullorum-control classes are provided, together with separate designs to identify each stage and class. Participation in the plan is optional on the part of States and members of the poultry industry within the States. It is administered by official State agencies in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Over 30,000 breeding flocks, containing 7 million breeding birds, together with hatcheries of over 50,000,000-egg capacity, are participating in the plan.